

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.]

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
GUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 26th June, 1875.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 12th June, in an article contributed by a correspondent, remarks that favouritism is the main principle which guides the Panjab Government in the selection of its judicial officers. This accounts for the fact that Europeans, who do nothing but trifle away the whole of their time in Court, have been exalted to high offices on the pretext of their being civil servants; and Hindustani gentlemen, who have wasted all their past life in frivolities, and who make gross blunders even in the spelling of common Hindustani words, are appointed extra assistant commissioners at the very outset, and are in some cases even exempted from the prescribed examination; while active and useful Englishmen (such as Mr. Parker, who might have been utilized as a judicial assistant) are doomed to continue in a precarious position; and able and accomplished natives who are M. As. are considered fit only for a naib tahsildarship.

The same paper draws attention to the mischievous practice common in some cities—such as Ajmere, Calcutta, &c.—of laying bets on its raining or not raining on a particular cloudy day, and urges Government to put a stop to the abuse.

A correspondent of the *Hindu Prakash* of the same date says that in the Panjab Judicial Courts, although the diet-money for witnesses is taken in advance from both the parties to a suit, it is not paid to the witnesses at the time of serving the notices on them, but is deposited part with the nazir and part with the ahlmad, and the witnesses are informed by the summons that they will receive their allowance from the Court. Nevertheless, after these men have presented themselves in the Court, and their evidence has been recorded, they are told to wait for the money; the consequence being that, both owing to the delay which thus ensues, and the difficulty of obtaining access to the paying office, the witnesses generally depart without receiving the money, which is thus embezzled by the ahlmad. Government should see to this.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 13th June remarks on the need of giving encouragement to zemindars for cultivating waste lands, by making pecuniary advances to them on a larger scale, by granting the remission of the rent on such lands for a certain time, and by placing within their reach the European implements and methods of husbandry.

A correspondent of the same paper writing from Amritsar notices a case of murder in that city, to show how the police are often bribed to connive at serious crimes. The particulars are these :—

A friend of one Gangi, a prostitute of the Kanjars' bazar, poisoned a rival of his in her house, and then carried the body home, the woman paying Rs. 200 to gain over the relatives of the deceased, bribed a physician for Rs. 10, to say that death had happened from natural causes, and had the body burnt. The police on becoming aware of this apprehended the prostitute, with a few other persons suspected of having had a share in the murder, but were afterwards won over by her (she being a rich woman), so that she has now been released on bail. The writer adds, that if an enquiry be made by the authorities on the spot, the whole truth will be discovered.

The Benares correspondent of the *Patiala Akhbar* of the 14th June ridicules the way in which the members of the municipal committee were recently elected there. All persons having a monthly income of Rs. 200, or living in a house rented for Rs. 2 per mensem, or worth that income, were required to vote at the election, the consequence of course being that ninety per cent. of the voters were ignorant men who did not even know what a municipal committee was, and what for they had been invited. Worse still, even prostitutes who fulfilled the above conditions were included in the list of voters ; while the peons charged with the serving of the notices wilfully misrepresented their object in order to alarm ignorant persons who were called upon to vote, and thereby extort something from them. The writer strongly condemns this mode of election. The proper plan would be to prepare a list of the educated persons of the city from the census returns, and call for their votes in writing.

The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the 15th June has an article on liberty, the drift of which is that liberty, in the full sense of the word, is enjoyed only by the Government, which can change the laws at its pleasure, and is the sole arbiter of the destinies not only of its subjects, but also of the rulers of Native states, whose fates lie in its hands. Within the last few years Maharaja Dalip Singh has been removed from his sovereignty ; the states of Nagpur and Oudh have been annexed to the British dominions ; the Nawab of Tonk has been expelled from his state ; the Maharaja of Alwar has been deprived of the powers of government, and the administration of his state entrusted to a *panchayat* ; while the sovereign prince of Baroda has only just been brought into extreme disgrace, and deprived of his sovereignty by an arbitrary decision of the Government. The editor goes on to say that Hindustanis should never even dream of enjoying such liberty, and that the great and wise among them, who now aspire to freedom of any kind, and seek the welfare of their country, ought to know that such freedom is only the portion

of the subjects of a constitutional Government such as that of England, where the meanest individual has a right to express free and independent opinion, and to discuss the good of his country and his sovereign.

The same paper, noticing the statement of a correspondent of an English contemporary, that it has been brought to the notice of the authorities at Lucknow that a treasure of two crores of rupees is buried in Moti Mahal, the palace of the Emperor Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, lately purchased by the Maharaja of Balrampur; and that, in case of the information being true, the Maharaja will claim a portion of the treasure, remarks that Government may well commence the work of digging without any fear or hesitation, since in the event of the Maharaja urging his claim, there are the English laws and barristers for its assistance, by whose agency its cause is sure to triumph in the end; and the Maharaja, far from getting any portion of the treasure, may even lose his consideration money, and his purchase be held unlawful.

The same paper condemns the proposal of the authorities of Peshawar to widen the streets of mohalla Karimpura, &c., forty feet, and remarks that, considering the heavy calamity brought on the people of that city by the recent catastrophe, it is by no means advisable that the authorities should add to their distress by demolishing the surviving houses in order to widen the streets. The very incident which has suggested such a proposal is an argument against putting it in force at present.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 16th June calls upon the Panjab Government to raise a handsome subscription for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disastrous conflagration at Peshawar, and to begin by contributing, say, Rs. 50,000 from the imperial treasury. The editor adds, that it is folly to assert that there is no necessity for a relief fund.

The *Hindu Prakash* of the 19th June expresses the same opinion. The writer agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor in

thinking it extremely strange that, notwithstanding an enormous loss of property, and the destruction of a very large number of houses and shops, there should be no distress and no need of pecuniary assistance, as has been stated by the Commissioner in concurrence with the Deputy Commissioner. He thinks it extremely probable that the latter officer has been betrayed into this absurd belief by some great men of the city, who, under the influence of national pride, have assured him that all the property and houses and shops which have been destroyed belonged to rich men. He proceeds to expose the folly of this assumption, and in, conclusion, makes certain suggestions for preventing the recurrence of similar disasters in future, such as making the new houses more spacious, using no timber in building the kitchens, and conducting a canal through the bazars of the city.

A Ghazipur correspondent of the *Khair-Khwah-i-Alam* of the 16th June mentions the arrival in some mauzas of that city—such as Sirauli and Bazarga—of a low class of women called Chain, who commit thefts in open day and trouble the people in other ways. In the latter village they carried away a box containing Rs. 500 and some ornaments from a rich man's house, and notwithstanding the zealous exertions of the thanadar the property was not recovered.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 18th June, in an article contributed by a correspondent, invites attention to a public nuisance in Allahabad city. The compound built by the municipality for butchers near the railway station contains their stalls on three sides, but is open on the fourth side towards the public road next to it and leading from the city to the station. The beef exposed for sale, as well as the cows intended for slaughter, which are sometimes to be seen there lowing piteously, cannot but be extremely offensive sights to the large number of persons who pass that way at all times, and especially so to the orthodox Hindus who every day come to that sacred city from different places.

The writer asks if it is proper for the municipality thus deliberately to suffer the religious feelings of a large community to be wounded. He adds, that about thirty years ago when the slaughter of a cow at Hardwar led to much bloodshed, Government was pleased not only to prohibit the killing of kine but also the catching of fish in that sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage, which was appreciated as a great boon by the Hindus. It is vain to expect that a similar privilege could be granted in a large civil station like Allahabad, but, nevertheless, there seems to be no reason why a scrupulous regard to the religious feelings of a nation which forms by far the greatest portion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects should not be shown there as well as in other sacred cities. The writer suggests that a wall should be raised in front of the compound.

A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the same date, writing from Aligarh, mentions a serious case of highway robbery in that district, the particulars being these. A Kayasth, by name Kanhaiya Lal, a gentleman of Koil, who was travelling towards mauza Kochhund, with his family in a native cart, was attacked by robbers near mauza Kamalpur, two kos outside that town, who belaboured him with clubs, inflicted severe wounds on his servant, and then ran away with all his property, including the ornaments of the women. A similar case is said to have happened near mauza Panthi in pargana Koil, in which two or three stage-coaches were robbed, and several men, including four constables, severely wounded.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 19th June, under the heading "Multan," mentions several thefts in that city during the week, and the failure of the police to find out the thieves.

The writer adds that the members of the municipal committee take a special delight in imposing fines on the people, but totally neglect their proper duty. Heaps of dirt are still seen lying in the streets and lanes, and the dirty water of the drains is sprinkled on them.

A Jallandar correspondent of the *Atalik-i-Hind* of the same date, noticing the case of a 'patwari there, who was committed to the sessions on the charge of rape, but was acquitted, remarks that, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, the man's acquittal is certainly a matter of great surprise. There can be no question, says the writer, that the procedure of the English courts of justice is such that criminals often escape punishment, while innocent men are involved in trouble.

A correspondent of the *Hindu Prakash* of the same date regrets to find that the claims of the servants of the Educational Department should have been entirely neglected in selecting men for the new appointments created under the Panjab judicial scheme.

The same paper in a long article blames the municipal committees of the Panjab for neglecting the cleanliness of cities. In Lahore itself, to say nothing of other cities, carts full of filth remain standing in the streets till 10 A.M. The writer urges on the committees the necessity of adopting efficient measures for removing the abuse, and of appointing a special officer for exercising supervision over the sweepers, in order to see that they clean all the houses in the city properly.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 20th June calls upon Government to encourage native medical practice, and support native physicians that are now in a declining state. Notwithstanding the superiority of the English treatment, it is an unquestionable fact that native treatment is peculiarly adapted to the temperament of the Hindustanis; and it is for this reason that ninety per cent. of them have recourse to it. Such being the case, it is proper for Government to hold an examination of the native physicians in each large city, and grant certificates to those of them who may be found competent, and to assign a suitable maintenance allowance to each. When Government takes so deep an interest in preserving

oriental learning and literary works for the benefit of the Hindustanis, there is no reason why it should not pay a similar regard to the preservation of native physic.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the same date states, on the authority of a correspondent at Muttra, that within a week a large number of persons died of cholera in Gobardhan, and that two Native doctors have now been sent to the town by the Magistrate.

The *Sadadarsh* of the 21st June, in continuation of its remarks on the contemplated exclusion of the natives of India from the competitive civil service examination (noticed in the last number of the *Selections*), says :—

“The fact that Government, while declaring that no native of India shall be excluded from any office in the state which he may be fitted by education and character to hold, has always avoided the fulfilment of its promises, is enough to produce an apprehension that the proposed alterations in the method of appointment to the Indian civil service may shut out the natives from the competition altogether. So far back as 1833, it was provided by Parliament that the natives of India should not be excluded from any posts under the Government in consequence of their religion or place of birth or residence. But during the next thirty years not a single native was admitted into the sacred pale of the Covenanted Civil Service. The following extract from a speech delivered before the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll on 12th March, 1869, while His Grace held the office of Indian Minister, is uncommonly candid :—‘ But we have not kept our engagement in regard to the employment of natives under Government. It had been positively laid down by the great Act of 1833 that they should not be excluded in consequence of their religion or place of birth or residence. But to make a competitive examination in London a condition absolutely barred the entrance of the natives into the service of the crown.’ The journey to England is, however, the smallest of the diffi-

culties the natives have had to contend with in obtaining admission to the civil service. It is well known how, when in 1858 an enterprising native youth of Bombay proceeded to England to compete for the civil service, the limit of age was suddenly reduced from twenty-three to twenty-two, and he returned disappointed; how, when in 1863 a Bengali gentleman entered the service, the limit of age was further decreased by another year, and the marks allotted to Sanskrit and Arabic—already small compared with those for Latin and Greek—were again reduced; how, when in 1864 another Bengali gentleman competed, a rule was introduced at the eleventh hour whereby the examiners were empowered to deduct 25 per cent. of the marks gained by any candidate; how, when three Bengalis and one Bombayite passed in 1869, the civil service commissioners refused to receive, until compelled by the Court of Queens' Bench to do so, evidence with regard to the age of any of the Bengali examiners; how the nine state scholarships instituted by Lord Lawrence in 1868, in order to enable natives of India to proceed to England to complete their education, were swept away the very next year, on the plea that the Government of India was about to be empowered by an Act of Parliament to appoint natives to the civil service in their own country; and how the Government of India neglected to frame rules to give effect to that Act, until forced to do so by the Secretary of State, at the instance of the East Indian Association. All these facts are certainly not calculated to inspire the natives with confidence that in the matter of admission to the civil service the Government will always deal fairly with them.

"The *Times* admits that it is obviously and for many reasons to be desired that the natives of India should be given a share in the government and the administration of justice in their own country; nor does it appear that there is any intention of excluding them from it. The only question is in what way the best selection of them can be made. It then goes on to say that in case of natives a mere intellectual test

is not enough ; what is important in their case is to ascertain their character, and this cannot be done by any competitive examination, and must be known by previous services. In case of English candidates it is not necessary to be satisfied of their character, because they possess the instinct of a ruling race, and are sure to come out on emergencies. It has scarcely been our lot to come across a weaker argument than this. It is curious that this argument was not accepted by the able statesmen who framed the liberal measure of 1853 ; and we are not aware that anything has since occurred to lend it weight which it had not then. There are now four native gentlemen in the Bengal and two in the Bombay Civil Service, and so far they have given every possible satisfaction in the discharge of their onerous and responsible duties. One native gentleman in the Bombay Civil Service holds the important post of Assistant Judge, and his worth has been testified to by all with whom he has happened to come in contact. Two of the native civilians in Bengal, after three years' service, have been promoted to acting joint magistracies, and, to the best of our knowledge, their superiors entertain a high opinion of their ability and character. Unless it is shown that competitive examination has failed, so far as the Indians are concerned, the system in their case cannot be abolished with any show of reason or justice. Let it be first proved that the framers of the scheme of 1853 were wrong in admitting natives to the competition before it is sought to exclude them from it. We are aware that the unfortunate case of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee may be cited to strengthen the argument of the *Times*. To that our answer is that the case of Mr. P. A. Humphrey, late of the Bengal Civil Service, may be quoted on the other side. The cases were in many respects similar, though Surendra Nath being a helpless native, was ignominiously dismissed from the service and the papers were published ; while Mr. Humphrey, on account of being a European, was quietly placed out of employ, and the matter was hushed up.

If the papers connected with the cases of Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Arthur Levien saw light, we would have known the gross carelessness of the former, which, in a poor native, would probably have amounted to something worse; and the gross incompetence and culpable moral weakness of the latter, which permitted his chief ministerial officer to sell justice to the highest bidder in a British district in the eighth decade of the nineteenth century.

" Bearing these cases in mind, it must be admitted that if there is any necessity for ascertaining the character of the Indian before his appointment to the civil service, the same necessity exists in the case of his English rival. It cannot be too often impressed on our rulers that human nature is much the same under a black as under a white skin. The appointment of natives to the civil service by nomination would open a wide door to favouritism and jobbery. It would set a premium on sycophancy, and suppress all real merit and honest independence. We can well imagine what class of men would be elevated to the covenanted civil service under the rules which have been lately transmitted to England; and we have no hesitation in saying that the appointment will have the effect of demoralizing the whole native service.

" We trust nothing will be done to exclude the natives of India from open competition. All that they want is that they may be permitted to compete with Englishmen on equal terms. It is to be hoped that Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Salisbury will not wrest a valuable privilege from the natives of India."

The *Karnama* of the same date, noticing "The Code of Civil Procedure Bill," published in the *North-West Provinces Government Gazette* dated 12th June, remarks that the Bill has created great alarm among men who have been studying the law, and who are grieved at the thought that all their labours have been thrown away.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Agra, states that a famous person there keeps a gaming-house near the city police station, and has grown very rich on the perquisites he collects from the gamblers as the leader of the assembly. The writer wonders that the man should not have been apprehended till now.

The *Patiala Akhbar* of the same date praises the Government of India for having directed its attention to the need of checking the use of spirituous liquors in Bengal, and urges on it the imperative necessity of adopting measures for putting an effective stop to the use of *madak* and *chandu* (preparations of opium for smoking), which are a cause of ruin and depravity in all cities generally, and particularly in Oudh, where the inhabitants indulge in those intoxicating drugs to a frightful extent.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Khair-Khwah-i-Alam* of the 16th, and the same paper of the 23rd June, mention the following particulars connected with Tonk :—

(a) The *Mir-i-Saman* practises great oppression on the subjects of the state, and because he is the Nawab's favourite is not called to account. He recently forced a number of *chamars* to do thatching and other work for him, who were treated with much severity, and the wife of one of them was dragged from her home with great disgrace, in consequence of which the poor woman threw herself into a well and was drowned.

(b) A summary report of the transactions of the past year was submitted to the Political Agent by the officers of the state, which was disapproved, and a full report, such as used to be furnished before, has been called for. The officers, however, are trying to stop altogether the practice of submitting such reports in future, and have quoted the precedent of the chiefs of the Rajputana States in support of their proposal.

(c) Notwithstanding the promise made at the commencement of the year to show an annual saving of a lakh of rupees, it is in contemplation to procure a heavy loan in order to pay up the four months' arrears of the servants of the *toshakhana* department.

(d) An old and respectable risaldar recently waited on the Nawab to claim the recovery of a large debt owing to him by the state, with the original documents which formed the basis on the claim. His Highness, instead of taking cognizance of the suit, seized the documents from the risaldar's hands and tore them to pieces.

(e) One Chunni Lal brought a false claim for Rs. 250 against a respectable mahajan by name Baij Nath, who set up a bank two years ago, and with the aid of a companion of the Nawab obtained a decree in his favour.

(f) On the late visit of the Governor-General's Agent to the State, the Nawab dismissed one or two prostitutes of an inferior rank and caused the rest to hide themselves in villages. These poor women have not received their stipends for the last eight months, although the Nawab and his companions make daily use of them as usual.

(g) There has been a deficit of three and a half lakhs in the past year.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 18th June remarks that since the management of Tonk has been taken from the hands of Prince Ubaid-ullah Khan anarchy and confusion prevail in that state. The editor warns the Nawab to take a lesson from the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and be up and doing; and censures his conduct in having prohibited all persons of the state from going out to receive Prince Ubaid-ullah Khan on his return to Tonk from his recent travels.

A letter from a correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 17th June notices an ungenerous custom prevailing in all Native states generally, and in Haidarabad particularly,—viz., the receiving of valuable presents from foreigners who visit

the states, without giving them a *khilat* or anything else in return. When a respectable person, whether rich or poor, succeeds in gaining access to the chief or the officers of a state through some one's recommendation, the first thing he must do is to pay a penalty in the shape of a rich present and make gifts to khidmatgars, mace-bearers, and other servants. What he receives in return is a few dishes of food, if the chief happens to be unusually kind and liberally disposed towards him. The writer mentions an instance in which a young man who took a fancy to go to Haidarabad to make a fortune spent Rs. 50,000 or 60,000 in presents, &c., to the officers of the state, and eventually returned disappointed to his native city in misery and poverty.

The *Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette* of the same date condemns the custom obtaining in Native States according to which old servants enjoy special privileges and peculiar indulgences beyond all reasonable limits. For instance, on the death of any such servant his son is appointed in his place, irrespective of all considerations as to his age or fitness; and in case he leaves no son, his widow is permitted to adopt an heir, who succeeds to his honours and titles. In this way offices and titles become the hereditary perquisites of a few individuals. Such policy is extremely objectionable and injurious.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 19th June notices the improper conduct of the head of the Srinagar school (Kashmir), who is said to have tied one of his subordinate teachers to a pillar and flogged him because he taught English to some persons. Another Pandit is said to embezzle the scholarship allowances of the pupils.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the same date says that, unlike the practice obtaining in the English dominions, there are special persons for writing petitions of complaints and appeals of each department in Kapurthala; and that no petitions which have not been written by them or have

not their signature are received by the Court. This restriction is extremely injurious to litigants, and the writer therefore calls upon Mr. Griffin, the Superintendent of the State, to withdraw it, and issue a general permission to all persons to write the petitions.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 20th June learns from a correspondent at Charkhari (Bundelkhand) that cholera is fiercely raging there, and that some persons daily die of the disease.

A correspondent of the *Vritt Dhara* of the 21st June regrets that, notwithstanding that a sum of Rs. 80,000 was assigned by the Maharaja of Dhar for the construction of a metalled road from Ghata Vilod to that city for the benefit of the people, and the work was entrusted to the English Government with a view to its speedy execution, this road of fourteen miles should not have been completed in two years, the consequence of which is that the people will have to suffer much inconvenience this rainy season also.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 26th June, quoting the *Akhbar-i-Hind*, states that the wives of two Marwari millionaires at Haidarabad having formed an improper attachment with some grooms of the *chamar* caste, and given away much money to them, their husbands, after having in vain remonstrated with them on their unlawful conduct, preferred a complaint before Sir Salar Jang ; and that the Prime Minister, in order to expose the women to public disgrace, sold them by auction for Rs. 2 and 1-8-0, the purchasers being the very lovers with whom they carried on unlawful intercourse. It is added that, at the time of the auction the women stated that there were seventeen more women who followed their example.

The writer censures the course adopted by Sir Salar Jang, which will serve as an encouragement to other women of immoral tendencies. Had the vile lovers been brought to condign punishment, and the women been sold to some other persons, the case would have served as a warning to all.

E D U C A T I O N A L.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 15th June reviews at some length the question of the propriety of granting state aid to the indigenous schools of the country, which has for some time past been under discussion in Oudh. This question was started by Mr. Handford, late Director of Public Instruction of that Province, and led to the passing of a special resolution by the Supreme Government. On that officer's death the measure was backed by Mr. Browning, his successor in office; but the present Director is opposed to it for three main reasons, which the editor proves to be groundless.

(1) The funds of the department are insufficient, and the object is of doubtful advantage. This is certainly a vague argument. The Director himself confesses the necessity of extending the means of popular education. There is no reason why these schools should not receive support and encouragement from the state as well as Government schools, and why any sum spent on them should be thought to be wasted. The predecessors of the present Director were not afraid of overtaxing the educational funds.

(2) The indigenous schools will be outbidden by the state schools when the revised scheme of instruction has been introduced into the latter. But even granting this, there remain the private schools maintained by Hindustani gentlemen for the education of their children under their own eyes. No modification of the school curriculum will diminish the risks which to an anxious father's eyes attend an education among strangers.

(3) The system of education in indigenous schools must first be reformed. But nobody has any objection to make any change that will be useful.

All things considered, it is most desirable that indigenous schools should receive support and encouragement from Government. This should be effected by doubling the pay of the teachers, by providing able teachers where necessary, and

by entrusting the supervision of the schools to the deputy inspectors.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 19th June remarks on the need of establishing a Government school in Sialkot. At present there is only a mission school in the city, which on religious considerations is ill-suited for Hindustanis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[The *Hindu Prakash* of the 12th June suggests that the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to this country ought to be used as an occasion for enquiring into the national grievances, which have hitherto remained concealed from Her Majesty's Government : because the Anglo-Indian authorities are themselves the rulers as well as the reporters of the state of the country. Notwithstanding all their assertions and professions that they are fully attentive to the improvement of the country, and the welfare of its inhabitants, it is an established fact that, with all the benefits of the British rule, and the excellence of the principles of the British Government, the wealth and prosperity, the customs, and usages, and the national position and prospects of India, suffer material injury under the existing administration : and the Prince's visit ought to be a fit opportunity for the representation of all those wrongs and grievances which are the bane of the country—a task which should be undertaken by the Indian committees and national societies, the chiefs and princes of native states, and Hindustani officers and gentlemen of note, who should be allowed free access to and intercourse with His Royal Highness.

Another important point in connection with the visit is the revision of the darbar rules and regulations. As has been so often remarked in the *Selections* before, the ceremonies observed at the darbars held by Government from time to time are a confused medley of the English and Indian usages; while the chiefs and princes who are invited to take part in them incur heavy expenses, quite inadequate to their

means, for the sake of the pomp and parade with which they conceive themselves bound to appear on the occasion, but the effects of which are ruinous both to them and their subjects. If the darbar retinue of each prince were to be fixed with due regard to his means and position, the evil would be remedied.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 15th June suggests that darbars should be held in all large cities which may be honoured by the Prince's visit, at which His Royal Highness should confer *khilats*, medals, and the like honors on Hindustani gentlemen, and on men eminently skilled in any art or science. The Prince should also offer presents at famous shrines and mosques, such as the dargahs in Fatehpur Sikri, and grant gifts to their ministers, render pecuniary aid to alms-houses and poor persons, bestow prizes and assign scholarships to students of colleges and schools, and so on ; while the district authorities should commemorate his visit by laying out gardens, and founding schools and other institutions of public utility in their districts.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th June remarks that it is vain to expect that the Prince's visit will bring any good to the Hindustanis, or that he will redress their grievances. Their destinies are entirely in the hands of the district officers, seeing that the higher authorities do nothing but what those officers propose ; and therefore if, instead of taking any great concern in the coming visit of the Prince of Wales, and the Secretary of State, they grieve or rejoice on the entrance or exit of the Magistrate and Collector, it would be more suitable to the present state of affairs,

The writer goes on to say that, unlike the visits of the ancient sovereigns, who scattered bounty wherever they went by conferring maafis, jagirs, and liberal rewards to deserving persons, by granting alms and gifts to the poor such as sufficed for years' support, by releasing thousands of prisoners, and in other ways the Prince's visit will bring new misfortunes on the people. The visit of the Duke of

Edinburgh is still fresh in every one's memory, and there is every reason to expect that worse severities will be practised on the people on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' advent. Persons who starve or can barely support themselves will be required to whitewash and illuminate their houses, set up flags and banners, and what not, as was done at the time of the Duke's visit; and the consequence of all this show and splendour will be that the Prince will form a high opinion of the prosperity and affluence of his future subjects, and their real misery and poverty will be concealed. If the people will gain anything, it will be simply this, that a few of them will get the titles of *Rai Bahadur* and *Khan Bahadur* as a reward for their *karguzari*.

The writer would ask the authorities to see that the Prince's visit is not made an occasion for practising severities on the people; and that in all cases where they cannot afford the expense of whitewashing their houses and making other preparations, the municipality should bear it.]

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Koh-i-Nur,</i>	Urdu,	Lahore,	Weekly,	1875. May, 29th	1875. June, 24th
2	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>	Ditto,	Bijnor,	Ditto,	June, 10th	21st
3	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Urdu and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	13th	21st
4	<i>Marwar Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Jodhpur,	Ditto,	14th	22nd
5	<i>Patiala Akhbar,</i>	Urdu,	Patiala,	Ditto,	14th	22nd
6	<i>Maksud-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Gurgaon,	Ditto,	2nd week,	24th
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Shahjahanpur,	Ditto,	15th	21st
8	<i>Mufid-i-Am,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	15th	22nd
9	<i>Matla-i-Nur,</i>	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	15th	22nd
10	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur,</i>	Ditto,	Jaunpur,	Ditto,	15th	23rd
11	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjab,</i>	Ditto,	Gujranwala,	Ditto,	16th	21st
12	<i>Malwa Akhbar,</i>	Marathi,	Indore,	Ditto,	16th	21st
13	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	16th	22nd
14	<i>Urdu Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	16th	25th
15	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	17th	22nd
16	<i>Nur Afshan,</i>	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Ditto,	17th	22nd
17	<i>Benares Akhbar,</i>	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	17th	22nd
18	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	Urdu and English,	Aligarh,	Ditto,	18th	21st
19	<i>Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,</i>	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	18th	22nd
20	<i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto,	18th	22nd
21	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	18th	22nd
22	<i>Koh-i-Nur,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	19th	21st
23	<i>Atalik-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	19th	21st
24	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustan,</i>	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Ditto,	19th	21st
25	<i>Hindu Prakash,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	19th	22nd
26	<i>Panjabi Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	19th	22nd
27	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	19th	22nd

